

10/500177

**Setifikaat**

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PATENTKANTOOR

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL  
NYWERHEID



REC'D PCT/PIO 21 JAN 2003  
PAT/ZA02/0020

**Certificate**

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE EN  
AND INDUSTRY

REC'D 14 JUL 2003

WIPO

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In the name of : **GERS Michael Dyas**

Filed on the : **23 January 2002**

Entitled : **COMB**

Geteken te in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, hierdie

**PRETORIA**

Signed at

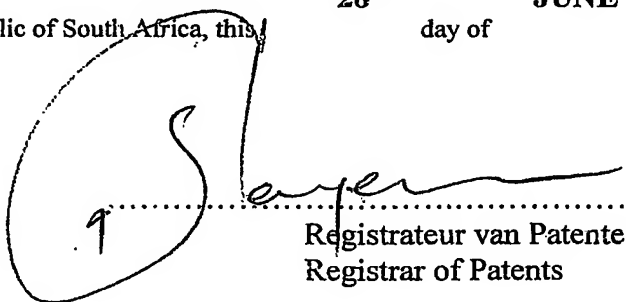
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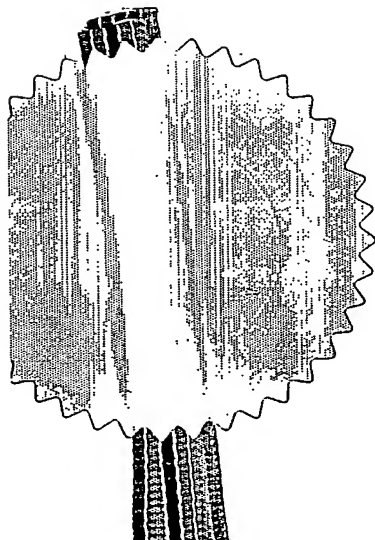
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PATENTS ACT, 1978

## REGISTER OF PATENTS

Official application No.		Lodging date: Provisional		Acceptance date	
21	01 2002/0531	22	2002-01-23	47	
International classification		Lodging date: Complete		Granted date	
51		23			
Full name(s) of applicant(s)/Patentee(s):					
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Applicants substituted:		Date registered			
71					
Assignee(s):		Date registered			
71					
Full name(s) of inventor(s):					
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Priority claimed		Country		Number	
		33		31	
		33		31	
		33		31	
Title of invention					
54	COMB				
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74					
Patent of addition No.		Date of any change			
61					
Fresh application based on		Date of any change			

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
PATENTS ACT, 1978

## PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

(Section 30(1) - Regulation 27)

Official Application No.			Lodging Date	
21	01	2002/0531	22	2002-01-23

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Title of invention	
54	comb

.2002/0531

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"COMB"

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BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

THIS invention relates to a comb.

The art of hairdressing is moving onto a more scientific footing than in previous years and it is proposed to formulate and implement a hairstyle using accurate cuts at specified angles to achieve the desired style. Usually, a hairstylist will lift a lock of hair using a comb preparatory to cutting it.

The present invention seeks to provide a comb which will enable accurate cuts to be made in locks of hair.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the invention there is provided a hair comb which includes means for indicating to a holder of the comb when the comb is being held at a predetermined angle to a known datum plane.

In a preferred form of the invention, the comb includes, either fixed to it or integral with it, a scale marked with angular graduations, and a pointer which is biased so as to point in a specific direction at all times, alignment of the pointer with a chosen graduation on the scale then ensuring that the comb is oriented at a desired angle to the datum plane. The pointer may, for instance be biased gravitationally so as to point vertically irrespective of the inclination of the comb.

Furthermore, the comb may include a linear scale and an angular scale adapted to give its holder an indication of the angular orientation of the comb in a horizontal plane relative to a selected datum.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a comb according to the invention;

Figure 2 shows an underplan view on the comb;

Figures 3a and 3b illustrate the operation of the angle scale which is used to indicate the angle of the comb relative to the vertical plane; and

Figure 4 shows a plan view on the comb in use.

### DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT

In the drawings, the numeral 10 refers to a comb which has the normal teeth 12 extending normally to the spine 14 of the comb. Fixed to the spine 14, on one side thereof, is an angle scale 16 the face of which is shown in greater detail in Figure 3.

Fixed along the spine, on the side thereof remote from the angle scale 16, is a linear scale 18 graduated in units of length, for instance in centimetres. Fixed to the spine, on the same side as the angle scale 16, is a further angular scale 20 graduated in the manner seen in Figure 4.

Referring to Figure 3, it will be seen that the angle scale 16 has a face 22 which is marked with angular graduations 24. There is a radially inner scale with graduations running from 0° to 360° in the clockwise direction (as illustrated) and a radially outer scale with graduations running from 0° to 360° in the anti-clockwise direction (as illustrated). The inner and outer scales are such that 0° on the outer scale is opposite 180° on the inner scale.

The angle scale 16 also includes a first pointer 26 carried by a central shaft 28 which can be rotated by a crown 30 in the manner of the hand of a watch. Freely pivoted on the shaft 28 is a second pointer 31 which has a point 32 at one end and a weight 34 at the opposite end, on the opposite side of the shaft from the point 32. Clearly, the weight 34 biases the second pointer gravitationally so that this pointer is always vertically aligned, irrespective of the orientation of the comb to the horizontal plane.

Figure 3a illustrates the situation when the pointer 26 is aligned, using the crown 30, with the 0° graduation on the outer

scale. When the comb is moved so that the second pointer 31 is aligned with the first pointer and itself points to the 0° graduation, the comb is vertical.

When forming a hairstyle on a scientific basis, the hair stylist will want to hold the comb at a selected angle to the horizontal or vertical plane in order to lift locks of hair for subsequent cutting at a desired angle to the horizontal plane. This may, for instance, be the case when the hair stylist is cutting locks of hair at the side of the head and wishes, say, for the hair nearer to the front of the head to be shorter than hair nearer to the back of the head.

Assume for the purposes of description that the hair stylist wishes to cut hair on one side of the head at an angle of 40° to the vertical. This is done by rotating the crown 30 to align the first pointer 26 with the 40° on the outer scale. The whole comb is then reorientated so that the second pointer 31 lines up with the first pointer. When this is achieved, the comb will itself be at an angle of 40° to the vertical as illustrated by Figure 3b.

It will be appreciated that the function of the first pointer is merely to facilitate the proper alignment of the second pointer 31, in that the hairstylist will be able to see easily when the two pointers are lined up with one another. Holding the comb at the orientation illustrated by Figure 3b, the hairstylist now lifts up locks of hair from the side of the head, and cuts the hair along the comb. In the result, the hair will be cut at an angle of 40° to the vertical.

The inner scale is used in exactly the same way for hair on the opposite side of the head.



The linear scale 18 is used by the hairstylist to determine the length of hair which is to remain after cutting. This scale is used by placing the comb normal to the scalp and drawing the hair outwardly from the scalp over the scale 18. By reading off the scale 18, the hairstylist is able to determine the length of the hair.

The angular scale 20 includes two points 40 which are placed against the side of the scalp as seen in the exaggerated view of Figure 4. The hair-stylist can now draw hair outwardly from the scalp over the scale 20. When the hair is drawn out at right angles from the scalp, it will align with the 90° graduation. When it is drawn out at 45° to the scalp, it will align with the 45° graduation and so forth. Thus the angular scale 20 permits the hairstylist to determine angles in the horizontal plane and this is also a useful facility when styling hair on a scientific basis. In a modification of the illustrated apparatus, the angular scale 20 may be replaced with a scale similar to the angle scale 16. In this case, however, the gravitationally biased pointer would be replaced by a pointer which is magnetically biased so as to point to magnetic north at all times. This then forms a datum relative to which angles in the horizontal plane may be set.

